Amerika Esperantisto

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KLARIGA NOTO.

Ni petas ke niaj fremdaj abonantoj pardonu la eksterordinaran kvanton angle verkitan en ĉi tiu numero. Ni eldonis ĝin speciale por propagando, tial ni devis enmeti precipe anglajn artikolojn, krom la reguloj de Esperanto, k. t. p.

En la jus antaŭa numero ni proponis ĉi tiun specialan propagandan numeron, sciigante la samideanojn ke ni vendos la specialajn ekzemplerojn dekope aŭ pligrandnombre po duonprezo (la kutima prezo estas dek cendoj). Entuziasme ili respondis, kaj ĝis nun oni jam aĉetis multajn ekzemplerojn; kaj la mendoj ankoraŭ venas per ĉiu poŝto. Ni esperas ke oni disdonos grandan nombron da ekzempleroj, aldone al la ekzempleroj senditaj al abonantoj.

EXPLANATION.

In the paragraph above, we apologize to our non-English-speaking readers for the unusual amount of English in this number of AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO. As a rule the amount of material in English is about one-third of the total content of the magazine, but once a year we publish a special "propaganda number" containing articles showing the non-esperantist some of the many lines wherein a knowledge of Esperanto is both profitable and pleasurable. We hope that all non-esperantists into whose hands this present propaganda number comes will read carefully, and will seriously consider the matter of becoming esperantists forthwith. *It is worth while.*

It is our custom to give under the title "Kroniko Nordamerika" news of the progress of the Esperanto Movement in North America, printing it in Esperanto in order that our foreign colleagues may be able to read and summarize it, as we likewise summarize for American readers under the heading "Foreign News." Because of the extra amount of material for the present number, however (due to the special articles in English presenting the importance and usefulness of Esperanto from various points of view), this department of a chronicle of American news had to be omitted. The "Kroniko Nordamerika" will appear next month as usual, and will contain the many interesting items which were crowded out of the present issue.

The Necessity for Esperanto

A CENTURY or so ago each national unit of the world was so separated from other units that the interrelations were few and unimportant. It was, in fact, exceptional for any but the diplomat to visit another country or to have occasion for use of another language than his own. Gradually this condition of affairs changed, and it was found necessary for the man of average education, especially in Europe, with its many languages lying closely adjacent, to learn at least the rudiments of one or two other tongues.

This was somewhat of a burden and far from satisfactory, but was considered a necessity. Little by little with the reducing of difficulties of travel and the increase of international relations in all fields of human endeavor, the burden of learning the languages which one may need has become too heavy, and in fact impossible of carrying out. No longer is it necessary for the man of northern France to learn merely a little German

or Flemish, or English, but in his business dealings, his correspondence on matters of science or in travel, he must needs know half a dozen languages or fail to secure the best results from his efforts. Even for the American, geographically separated from other languages, who would have a knowledge of the rest of the world, there is needed some means of communication with many nations speaking many varying tongues.

Why Esperanto?

SUCH an international language might be one of three classes, an ancient language made "up-to-date," some one modern language upon which all nations shall agree, or a language partly or wholly artificial. That an ancient language could be of general use for the every-day man is seldom argued nowadays, for it is self-evident that such a language would lack hundreds of words for the things in most common use, and would have so many additions to its vocabulary and modes of expression as to become essentially a semi-artificial language. The great complexity of forms and peculiar long-dead idioms would make such a language one very difficult of acquirement, and it is a prime necessity that an international language be reasonably easy to learn.

But here and there a Frenchman will assert that French is and will continue to be the international language, and that one must learn French as the means of world communication; with equal seriousness the German or Englishman will demonstrate to his own satisfaction that his language is going to be the world language. No matter how widespread a national idiom may become, it could never be a satisfactory language. It will always contain elements and modes of thought absolutely foreign to the minds of other races. In justice to the wealth of national thought contained in its own language, no race of people awake to the possibilities would consent to the changes, the regularization and unavoidable lopping off as well as addition, necessary to permit of its language becoming the international medium, and bound to occur whether formally agreed upon or not. The grammar and syntax of each national tongue were developed in accordance with its own racial instinct, and are full of irregularities, incongruities and inaccuracies; with idioms and difficult expressions which seldom can be readily or fully mastered by those of another mother tongue, however beautiful or striking they may be. The effect upon any national language, adopted for international use, would be even worse that the effect produced upon English by the creation of the monstrosity "Pidgin-English."

Moreover, if the introduction of any one language for international use were ever seriously contemplated, the advantage and prestige which might possibly accrue to the people of that language in the fields of commerce, literature and science would be sufficient to arouse the active opposition and hostility of every nation. Even were this advisable, the choice of the language would present difficulties. If chosen on the basis of population of the country whose official language it is, either Russian or Chinese might be chosen; if for political or commercial prominence, either German, English or Japanese; if for euphony and beauty of expression, either Italian, Spanish or French, although still other languages might compete for this category.

But the movement for the establishment of an international auxiliary language, which shall be entirely neutral, free from national idioms, and avoiding as much as possible the usual difficulties of grammar and syntax, yet sufficiently flexible, expressive and exact for all international purposes, has assumed such world-wide importance and is meeting with such success that no thoughtful person can afford to ignore it. Esperanto is here in the world and here to stay. The gradually increasing importance and the additional recognition given Esperanto each of the past few years are but slight indication of what its future will be.

IVY KELLERMAN-REED, A.M., Ph.D.

The Author of Esperanto

THE language now generally known as "Esperanto" was first proposed about twenty-three years ago by Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, now of Warsaw, Poland. His first pamphlet on the subject was entitled "A Plea for an International Language," which he modestly signed with the pseudonym "Dr. Esperanto," the name signifying in the language "the one who hopes." From this signature the name "Esperanto" was given to the language, and since the idea of "Hope" is found not only in the name itself, but in all the plans and ideas of the author, the adherents of Esperanto have adopted as the emblem the star of hope, and as their color the color of spring, the season of things hoped for and rich in promise of coming fruition. Thus we find the Esperantists wearing for the emblem of recognition a green five-pointed star.

In his youth Dr. Zamenhof lived in a Russian city, in which were spoken four distinct languages—Russian, Polish, German and Yiddish. He early remarked the many riots, the hostility of one quarter of the city for another, and the frequent dire results of the constant disagreements, as well as the constant labor in all communication. To his young mind the situation was intolerable, and he studied the matter to a point where he discovered that the differences were caused largely through a contempt of any one race for those who did not speak its language fluently. Even while at school he began to work on the problem, hoping to evolve a language which would replace the several languages of the city. As he grew older and began to study the languages of other countries, he became more and more aware that the same racial hatred exists in a greater or less extent between nations, and that this contempt is like the spirit of the ancient Greek who termed all "barbarians" who did not speak the Greek language as their mother-tongue. He resolved to do his utmost to eradicate these linguistic prejudices, and to that end began the preparation of an international language, not with the idea that it would supplant any existing language, but that it could with ease be learned as a second language in every country in the world, and would obviate the necessity of attempting to gain a smattering of several difficult languages. Thus at the outset his objects were rather altruistic, humanitarian and for world-peace than for what the average man considers the practical objects.

Esperanto Congresses

ALTHOUGH the language was first publicly proposed by Dr. Zamenhof over twenty years ago, the growth of Esperanto was naturally slow for many years, and it was not until the summer of 1905 that the followers of the movement felt sufficiently powerful to meet in convention. At that time in the city of Boulogne-sur-mer (France) was held the First International Esperanto Congress. Here for the first time the most difficult of tests was applied to the language. Many who heartily approved the idea of the Esperantists still had felt sure that it could not be successful in making known the thoughts of all nations, and feared that a Russian and an American, for example, would certainly have difficulty in comprehending one another. Many were certain that even if it proved worth while for personal, perhaps labored, conversation, it would never be capable of being used as the means of speech for conducting a great international meeting, for committee work, for oratory and for the general enjoyment of a large convention. But all such who attended were most pleasantly surprised, for they found that Esperanto was not only possible for all these uses, but most excellent, and that the man who had studied the language by himself in some small town of

England could understand and cause to understand the man from Bulgaria, and similarly with people from any nation. In short, Esperanto was proved a distinct success.

Annually since that time have international congresses been held, and in one country after another proofs have been furnished that it really "works." The Sixth International Esperanto Congress was held in 1910 in Washington, D. C., and no American who had devoted the short time necessary to the acquirement of the language had any difficulty in taking his part in all the affairs of the week.

During these congresses Esperanto has been tested in every possible manner. Not only have the general sessions been held entirely in the language, and conducted by officers from widely separated countries, but during the congress week occur church services, concerts, lectures and special meetings of scientists, physicians, teachers, journalists, etc., whose purpose was the discussion in Esperanto of the affairs of their particular profession. At each of the recent congresses an entire theatrical production has been presented by a professional caste; at Dresden (1908) "Iphigenia in Tauris," at Barcelona (1909) a typical Catalonian play, at Washington (1910) a translation of "As You Like It," and at Antwerp (1911) a translation of a favorite poetic drama from the Flemish. These were listened to, understood and enjoyed by people of many languages, only few of whom knew the language of the originals. At the Eighth International Congress (in Austrian Poland next August) will be presented "Mazepa," a drama by a famous Polish author, translated into Esperanto for the occasion by a Polish writer whose name is already well known among readers of Esperanto literature.

The Seventh International Esperanto Congress took place in Antwerp, Belgium, in August, 1911, with an attendance of some 1,800 delegates. The King of Belgium was "High Protector" of the Congress. Twelve countries beside Belgium sent official representatives; and beside the United States Government as a whole, the U. S. War Department, the Red Cross Society, the U. S. Bureau of Standards, and four states sent special representatives. Numerous organizations such as the International Institute of Bibliography, the French Society of Arbitration among Nations, the International Association of Peace and Arbitration, etc., were formally represented by representatives, and lastly several city governments and chambers of commerce.

The number of different nations and languages represented at the Seventh Congress was thirty-two, and in fact this represents the general average of diversity at the Esperanto congresses, although one hearing the spirited debates and eloquent extemporaneous speeches made in Esperanto would imagine that this language was surely the mother-tongue of all present, and could hardly be convinced that were it not for this "artificial" medium of communication there would have been either silence or absolute and unintelligible Babel!

At the Antwerp congress there were present over forty Americans, (a little of whose experience is given in a special article later on), and their enjoyment of the occasion was such that Americans who combine a trip to Europe with attendance at an Esperanto congress are doubly repaid. The Americans who keep this in mind are already planning, not merely for the coming summer, but for joining esperantist parties to go to Europe for the Ninth Congress (in Genoa) in 1913, and the Tenth (in Paris) in 1914. (Any who wish to join such parties are put in communication with them by addressing the Esperanto Office, Washington, D. C.)

The Eighth International Esperanto Congress will take place August 11-17, in Cracow (Galicia), the capital of ancient Poland. Inasmuch as this will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of the creation of Esperanto, preparations are under way to make it a "Jubilee Congress," and from all indications it will be a wonderful week of demonstration of the utility of Esperanto, with esperantists present from far eastern and little known countries, as well as from the more western regions, who because of geographical advantages have heretofore been able to be more numerously represented than have the more distant countries.

"What Will It Profit Me?"

BUT what will it profit me to learn Esperanto? This question is asked by you whose friends have been urging you to take up its study. From those about you, and in your papers and magazines you have heard much and read much of the wonderful language; you know there is a crying need for an international means of communication to meet the requirements of the new internationalism that is springing up among all the civilized nations on the globe; you know that the tests to which Esperanto has been put justify the claims of its adherents, that it is the ideal international language; and you are well aware of the rapid growth of the Esperanto movement throughout the world; but you hesitate to employ yourself in the study of the subject, asking yourself, "Is it worth while?"

Will it profit you to add to the number of your friends? Esperanto and Esperantism will bring many new ones to you. Talk to an Esperantist on this subject, and he will tell you how some of his now dearest friends he gained through Esperanto. If he has been abroad he will speak of his friends in foreign lands, telling how he was entertained by them, how they made him welcome in their homes, acted as his guides, made him, a stranger in strange countries, feel that he was among those who were interested in him for his own sake and that alone. They met on the common ground of Esperantism. He will tell you of long correspondences with these people in out-of-the-way corners of the globe, of exchanges of greetings with them by postcard and letter, of little gifts and remembrances sent over the thousands of miles that intervene between their homes and his, and finally of their joyous meeting, perhaps at some international congress, or perhaps in the home city of one or the other. If he has not been away from his own country he will have much to say of those new friends whom he found at home, people of whose presence he had never been aware until he became interested in Esperanto, and whose congeniality is a constant pleasure.

Will it profit you to have your mental horizon broadened, to have your interest in the world and its work and its people increased? Today there is no better informed person to be found than your live, wide-awake Esperantist. He is in touch with the whole world; he deals with matters of international interest at first hand; he gets real facts. Is it the war in Tripoli, the plague in China, the Woman's Suffrage Movement in Sweden, the latest scientific discovery in Germany, that he would investigate? He does not go to unreliable journals and telegraphic reports, but at once gets into communication with an Esperantist in that country in which his interest lies, and in a short time all the desired data are before him.

Will it profit you to double or quadruple your knowledge of this old world in which we live? Is your knowledge of geography weak? Do you wonder where this or that country, this or that city is found? Ask an Esperantist. He can tell you at once. The map of the world is always before him. He is a citizen of the world, and his interest and knowledge extend beyond his own county and state and country.

Will it profit you to be able to read literary works of the highest art, that have never been translated into English, yet are to be had in the Esperanto text? Go into the library of some advanced Esperantist and look over his collection of Esperanto literature. You will be astonished at the immense number of books and papers and magazines he will show you, and you will listen with surprise as he tells you of novels and poems and plays translated from obscure Slavic tongues of eastern Europe, of quaint tales from the Japanese, of old legends from the lands of the north, and you will grow envious of him as he piles all this treasure before you. Even those gems which you may possess in English

translation he has in a better version in Esperanto, for no other language is so perfectly fitted for painting all the beauty, all the character, all the vitality of the original.

H. S. HALL.

For Mr. Business Man

THE American advertiser probably sells his products in foreign lands to an extent not attempted by firms in any other part of the world. Why? Because he knows that he makes superior goods, and knows that people will buy them if he can only advertise. A few American firms have, by persistent advertising abroad, organized a most enviable international reputation, as, for example, the Singer Company, which has its own branch office and salesroom in every city, large and small, in nearly every country on the globe. The leading typewriter companies have extended their sales to all lands, and make machines to write in any language. But these immense firms, with an international business, can be numbered on the fingers of your two hands. The reason is obvious,—let us simply consider the enormous expense and time necessary to accomplish this advertising and to attain this position.

They were obliged to translate and publish their literature in every known language; representatives who could speak these languages must have been employed, at no small expense, to introduce the machines and to establish branch offices. Then, there was always the question whether the *linguist* whom they were obliged to employ simply because he could speak Hindustani, Persian, *and* English, or Russian, Polish, Lithuanian *and* English, was just the sort of man who could successfully sell sewing machines in these various countries. It is an advertising feat worthy the name of a miracle, but they did it, for what will an American not do if he wants to! And finally, with the entire organization in more or less nearly perfect working order, after years of patient endeavor, and at a cost of millions of dollars, it is still necessary to print their catalogues and price lists in all known languages, and, in the great headquarters of these companies it is necessary to maintain an office force capable of transacting business in whatever language you please. Consequently a great percentage of this foreign business has been intrusted to more or less intelligent clerks for the simple reason that no one can learn all the languages necessary to personally control such a business. Hence no manager can personally be in touch with the work being done, except as these subordinates see fit to inform him.

The results of a novel experiment undertaken by the Chamber of Commerce in Los Angeles, California, seem to indicate that this unnecessary expense and waste of time, until now considered unavoidable, may to a great extent be done away with. In April, 1911, a special representative of the Chamber of Commerce, equipped with a magnificent collection of specially manufactured lantern-slides and the necessary apparatus, was sent to Europe with the object of "trying out" Esperanto, the international language which had been more or less practical in Europe for the past five or six years. He was to use only Esperanto with which to lecture; he was instructed to reach the principal cities in various countries; and to send a report of the lecture in each city visited. On the results of the lectures the Chamber of Commerce was to base their judgment of the practicability of the language as an advertising medium in foreign lands.

Although the first months of the tour were, owing to the summer vacation season, very unfavorable for the arrangement of the lectures, the success in France and Italy, the first lands visited, decided the Chamber of Commerce to consider the experiment finished and satisfactory. Their lecturer was furnished with up-to-date material and new slides, and told to continue the lecture tour "through all the rest of Europe," not any longer as an experiment but as really profitable advertising for the

State of California. The experiment was concluded, the lectures were satisfactory, and Esperanto advertising a proven success!

About two months ago, Mr. D. E. Parrish, of Los Angeles, the lecturer above referred to, furnished the editors of AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO the following brief summary of his trip up to that time:

"I have visited and spoken to Esperanto audiences in the principal cities of France, Italy, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Hungary, Galicia, Moravia, Bohemia, Croatia, Bosnia and Servia, and find that in nearly every town visited I can reach a satisfactory number of Esperantists. For example, in Magdeburg I spoke to over 500 people, in Breslau 1200, in Kolozwar 500, in Le Creusot 700, in Belgrade 2200 and in Lemburg over 2500. Of course in the large cities, such as Paris, Berlin, Dresden, Budapest, Copenhagen, Naples, Warsaw, Moscow, Antwerp, Geneva, etc., I can reach several thousand by means of Esperanto lectures. In most places the number is only limited by the size of the halls; for example, in Breslau and Lemburg, I was obliged to speak three times, in Belgrade seven times!

I am still to visit Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Poland, Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Spain and Portugal, as well as to continue the lectures in parts of France, Germany and Austria not yet visited. Information from the principal cities of these countries assures me that the results of the lectures will be quite as satisfactory as any yet given. In most cases the lectures are given under the auspices of the local Chambers of Commerce or similar bodies."

Such a report as that of Mr. Parrish is pretty conclusive evidence. In the case of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, where the object is to encourage immigration to California, it is evident that the desire is to carry on such advertising only among the class of people who might make good citizens for California, in other words, among the well instructed classes of Europe. To accomplish this, Esperanto is beyond a doubt the simplest solution of the problem, for while it is still impossible, at least just at the present time, to reach *as many* people by means of the international auxiliary language as if the many national tongues were used, it remains an undisputed fact that Esperanto reaches as a rule the well educated classes in any part of the world. It is naturally among these very people that the Chamber wishes to advertise California, and the same remark will hold good for any other advertising concern in America.

In advertising such as carried on by the Chamber of Commerce it is realized that "the direct appeal to the public" by means of illustrated lectures is the most effective means. And here is another advantage in the use of Esperanto,—instead of employing a number of different lecturers, more or less capable, as would be necessary were the work to be carried on in the many national languages, it will be appreciated that the lecture tour of Mr. Parrish, who will visit some thirty different lands of Europe, represents a much smaller cost. One outfit and one lecturer can by means of Esperanto reach, even in the present undeveloped state of the Esperanto Movement, a large and rapidly increasing "Esperanto People" in any part of the world.

To give an idea of the number of people reached by the Esperanto lectures, those interested were urged to write *in Esperanto* to the Chamber of Commerce for free information in regard to California. Then the third great advantage becomes evident. A few weeks after the commencement of the lecture tour, letters asking about California began to pour into the offices of the Chamber from one country after another as Mr. Parrish visited them. Literature was rapidly prepared and printed to reply to these inquirers, already so numerous that personal response was out of the question. But did they print these booklets about California in French, German, Italian, Hungarian, Bohemian, etc., etc? Not at all! Instead of printing a few hundred in each of twenty languages, at great expense, they simply got out a splendid illustrated edition of 10,000 good-sized booklets in Esperanto, and

sent these to all inquirers. Instead of employing an office force capable of corresponding in twenty to thirty languages, one clerk can handle all the foreign inquiries that require individual attention, and apparently the Chamber of Commerce has solved the problem, for they say *"We are perfectly satisfied with the results."*

And, by the way, YOU, Mr. Businessman, should write to the Secretary of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and ask for this 64-page book in Esperanto. It is free and it may give you an idea how a big advertising organization is extending its field to the ends of the world, simply, practically and at the expense of *only one extra clerk in the office!*

A Word From Mr. Parrish.

To the Esperantists of the United States:

After a year and a half in "Esperantoland" I am returning to U. S. A. next September. Although I have given more of my time now to propaganda work than I had expected, I am willing to use a few more months for the cause after my return.

When I finish my lectures for the Chamber of Commerce, say in the month of August before the Congress in Cracow opens, I shall have given some 150 lectures in over twenty different countries of Europe, Africa and Asia. I believe this constitutes a new record,—to lecture in the international auxiliary language for a year and a half in the principal cities of over twenty countries. What is best, I have proven not only the mere possibility of such a trip, but the fact that practical advertising may *at the present time* be carried on exclusively by means of Esperanto.

During the entire trip I have given much time to the collection of material bearing on the practical commercial use of Esperanto. To date I have an enormous and convincing amount of such proof, and will continue to add to it until I return. And then, barring of course consideration of my capability or incapability as a speaker, I will be one of the best equipped propagandists in America!

My idea is this: I will bring with me enough stereopticon slides to illustrate the complete trip and can use part of the time of an ordinary lecture to describe my experiences. In addition, I will have a series of specially prepared slides about Esperanto, graphically to illustrate every point bearing on the extent of the use of the language. I think you will agree with me that I have had unusual opportunity to post myself on Esperanto and *Esperantaĵoj* as well or better than any one in America. You know that I have had opportunity to collect a wonderful amount of material, not arguments or theories, but actual living convincing proof that Esperanto is neither a fad nor a dream. I have collected this material during the exclusive use of the language for eighteen months. Now if you can trust me to use this to your advantage let me hear from you as follows:

What do you say to a lecture trip through Usono in the season of 1912-1913?

What are your ideas as to the best way to put this into effect, and what is your group willing to do to arrange the lecture in your town?

Just a hint,—I think it is a good idea to advertise the lecture more as a unique trip through Europe than as an Esperanto affair solely. Then we can give them Esperanto indirectly. It has worked well in Europe to advertise a California lecture, not always mentioning the language, and then give them Esperanto for a couple of hours at the same time that they receive the advertised lecture. But of course I shall speak English at home!

Talk this over among your members, and then help to make the trip a success by giving any idea you have as to its improvement. Write to Mr. Reed, at The Esperanto Office, Washington, for me, as soon as possible, for if I can not be sure, before I start home, that you want me to make the trip, I shall not have time after my return to prepare the plan and carry it out.

As to the cost, I must say frankly that I have paid out all I can personally afford, and during a propaganda trip in America I must receive my expenses.

Do, ĝis la revido en septembro,

Samideane salutas

D. E. Parrish.

For International Congresses

THE following statement by President David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, who is widely known as a peace propagandist in addition to his many other activities, is quoted from a circular which one of the members of the faculty of that university had occasion to prepare last Fall, in notifying other members of the faculty of the course in Esperanto which proved a satisfactory addition to the curriculum of Leland Stanford the present collegiate year:

"There is no question that the international congress is a tremendous factor in the development of peace, and there is also no question that it seems absurd to have half a dozen different kinds of money in Europe, and to have to talk half a dozen languages if we wish to be understood in the course of a thousand miles. Our commission at Gratz had five sessions of three hours each, and German, French and English were in the air all the time, two or three talking at once usually, each translating his remarks as he went along into other languages. I know that a good many men in Europe are interested in Esperanto. I have not had time to give much attention to Esperanto, although I can usually read it without difficulty."

In international conventions and international organizations the use of Esperanto fills a long-felt want. Never until recently has anyone but the most accomplished linguist received even a tithe of the benefit which should be derived from such a gathering. The interchange of ideas and methods through the agency of several languages is tedious, cumbersome and inexact. Those gatherings which have used Esperanto as the sole language have been as economical of time, and as beneficial in results and actual advantage from ideas gained and given, as though all the participants were of one country and using their own native language. In those international meetings in which Esperanto-speaking sections were held the participants in such a section found it composed of representatives of more diverse nations, and, because of the possibility of free and rapid interchange of ideas, much more beneficial and interesting than a section in which French, German or English was spoken, or all three, each only partially understood, and the discussion limited to a few speakers. For example, the American botanist, who attended the international meeting at Vienna, or the dentist who went to Berlin, hoping to gain ideas from his confreres of Europe, returned in disgust because he had been able to understand clearly only the remarks of those other Americans present, whom he could have seen and interviewed in his own country for less expense of time and money than it had cost him to get to New York for the steamer, and it is the exception if he could take any real part in the discussions. As in conventions, so in the international correspondence of any truly international organization, Esperanto is not only a help, but an actual necessity, if mistakes are to be avoided and the best results obtained.

The importance of this general topic is seen when we realize that every month there take place one or more international congresses. They have become so necessary in this era that they are now a matter of course, not a strange experiment watched with interest by all the peoples of the world with a half skeptical interest in their usefulness. For example, in this very month, there are to take place six international congresses, one being in our own country (The International Red Cross, in Washington, D. C.) From the beginning of May until the end of next September, there will occur twenty-one international assemblies,—and we would not for the moment assert that our list is complete, even though it covers congresses which are to convene in very many different countries, from New York and Washington as far west as Prague, Budapest and Cracow, from France to Sweden, etc. These congresses are to deal with innumerable different matters, from the

deepest scientific affairs to the Olympic games, from commercial affairs to art and idealism,—and one of those scheduled is that which deals with Esperanto itself, where Esperanto will be not merely one of a half-dozen makeshifts for intercommunication, but where it will be the only one, so that not a moment will be lost in translation and repetition (see elsewhere in this number for fuller particulars).

It is of especial interest to esperantists to know that for the Fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce, to occur in Boston, Mass., next September, at least one of the American Chambers of Commerce which has been invited to participate has chosen *an esperantist* from among its members, to represent them at this meeting, in order that the delegate might be as well equipped as possible to represent that Chamber of Commerce fittingly.

In conclusion it is interesting to quote the following sentences from a letter written some months ago to President Jordan, of Leland Stanford, Jr. University, by James L. Tryon, Secretary of the Massachusetts Peace Society, and Director of the New England Department of the American Peace Society: "I have on my desk a letter from you in regard to your plan for establishing a course in Esperanto at your University. I think it a most excellent idea, and I hope that you will institute it. Esperanto will help bind all nations together."

E. C. REED.

A Traveler's Experience

ONE often hears the remark, "I traveled all over Europe and never heard a word of Esperanto." Even a fellow-Esperantist returned from a trip through Germany, much discouraged because she had not met a single Esperantist,—although she acknowledged that she wore nothing to identify herself with the cause nor made any special effort to find Esperantists! As a knowledge of Esperanto does not materially change one's appearance, it is difficult to say just how she expected to recognize and be recognized by "Samideanoj."

We who, as members of the "Karavano," had the good fortune to attend the Seventh International Congress at Antwerp last Summer, proudly wore the green star and only regretted that it could not be seen as plainly as the torch with which the Goddess of Liberty saluted us as we sailed out of New York harbor on our voyage of discovery. For truly it was that,—to discover what this international language would do for us in foreign lands. But we were not allowed to feel that we were among strangers, for everywhere that star was the "open sesame" to the hearts of the inhabitants of Esperanto-land, which has no fixed location, and in Paris, The Hague, Amsterdam, Cologne, the same warm greeting awaited us. Without asking for credentials, the Esperantists made us their guests, showed us the sights of their cities in a way no paid guides could have done and made us feel that here at last was "the tie that binds" and makes "the whole world kin."

In Paris one of our party had his pleasure in the wonders of the Louvre multiplied by the attentions he received there from one of the guards, an Esperantist.

Our visit to Versailles was made delightful by the explanations by our new friends, in our mutual tongue, and we pitied our compatriots who had to depend for enlightenment upon the rapid French descriptions of the guides.

Our experience at one of the large department stores in Paris was especially interesting to me for it made me acquainted with one of those persons vaguely referred to as "my unknown correspondent." When the French friend who accompanied us thither requested the services of an Esperantist clerk, I recognized, in the name he mentioned, that of an individual with whom I had been exchanging postcards for several years! With true French politeness, he greeted us when he came, and proved

most helpful to us. Then and there we had a practical demonstration of "shopping made easy." We made our wants known to him by means of Esperanto and were conducted to the proper departments, where he explained in French to the clerks what we wanted, informing us in Esperanto concerning prices, etc., and arranging to have the goods delivered and paid for at the hotel, thus sparing us the necessity of publicly calculating how many francs worth of material our American dollars would buy.

At The Hague we met Esperantists in all walks in life; soldiers, plain citizens and policemen, and all greeted us most cordially, aiding us in every possible way and giving us the "pointers" which Americans generally gain by dearly-bought experience.

The fact that only those policemen who have taken the advanced examination for proficiency in Esperanto are allowed to wear the green star, was vouched for by two of the city's "finest"; by one cheerfully because he wore the star; by the other ruefully, because he had not reached that much-desired state, although he spoke the language excellently.

We found Esperanto-speaking conductors on the tram-cars, who willingly and intelligently answered all of the questions that the payment of carfare seems to entitle one to ask.

In Antwerp, provision seemed to have been made for every emergency. In order that absence from home should be no excuse for the neglect of religious duties, one of the confessionals in the Cathedral was reserved for Esperantists. As the Cathedral contains many works of art, chief among them, Rubens' "Elevation of the Cross" and "Descent from the Cross," it was visited with much interest by Protestants and Catholics alike. And it was a visit to the Cathedral and a tramp through the interesting, crooked streets in its neighborhood,—streets that branch out in most bewildering fashion, having no beginning nor ending—that showed to me the real blessedness of Esperanto.

Having no "bump of location" to speak of, I had wandered on, hoping to stumble on some street sign or building that I had seen before, and getting more hopelessly puzzled every moment as to the direction in which lay that haven of rest, the hotel, and dinner. With many misgivings I stopped a policeman and in halting French asked where to find the "Hotel Weber." He smilingly looked at my badge, gave me the desired information in *Esperanto,* and sent me on my way rejoicing.

Can you believe that I then regretted the time and little bit of labor that Esperanto had cost me?

DELIA C. CONDRON.

Esperanto for the Collector

ONE of the chief points of value of Esperanto to the collector is in correspondence. Most collectors, at some time or other, are desirous of corresponding with people of foreign countries for the purpose of buying or exchanging articles for their collections, or for other reasons pertinent to collecting. Little difficulty is offered, of course, to those of this class who are familiar with the language of their correspondents. However, in a great many cases, in fact from my own knowledge, I should say in the majority of cases the language of the person with whom the collector would like to correspond differs from that of his own.

Because of this lack of uniformity in language, the correspondence is usually either carried on under great difficulty or prevented altogether. Many of the international correspondence and exchange clubs have tried to get around this by using various code words which stand for a certain phrase or sentence, the latter in turn being translated into the various national languages needed. This method of using codes works very well in simple exchange relations, but when the occasion for more lengthy correspondence arises—which is sure to occur frequently—the codes lose their use-

fulness and the use of a language becomes necessary.

Since the language which a collector can use is frequently not understood by his correspondent, and since the cost, time required, etc., for translation makes the latter prohibitory, a national language cannot ordinarily be used. Accordingly an international language is required, and to mention an international language, of course, means Esperanto.

Esperanto offers many advantages to the collector. Its simplicity and the short time in which a working knowledge of it can be acquired, make it invaluable as a medium to be used for correspondence. I have always found it possible to express in Esperanto anything that I would desire to express in any other language, including many terms peculiar to philately.

In all dealings with collectors of other countries, one of the greatest drawbacks is that it is impossible at times to avoid suffering losses at the hands of those who resort to dishonest means for personal gain,—and the number of such is by no means small. I have found that the use of Esperanto does very much to lessen this risk.

One of the advantages of Esperanto that is often spoken of is that its use tends to make one's correspondent much more friendly, and on much more familiar terms than would be the case if any other means of communication were used. If a national language is used, the party to whom you are writing will consider you merely as a foreigner, and accordingly probably will not be as conscientious and particular in his dealings with you as he would be if he were governed by the feeling of friendship toward you which experience shows that the use of Esperanto commands. I believe, and my own experiences go to show, that an Esperantist will always strive harder to grant any requested favor, and will show more consideration for a collector who is a fellow-Esperantist than to one who is not favored by a knowledge of this language.

A collector who knows Esperanto, and who makes use of the literature and periodical publications of the language, can find a great deal of interest and value in regard to his hobby. The Esperanto magazines are continually printing articles about various kinds of collecting and many of them have special departments conducted by and for collectors. Many of the collectors' magazines printed in national languages have special articles of interest to Esperantists, and special Esperanto departments. The *Globe Trotter,* official organ of one of the largest correspondence clubs in the world—the Cosmopolitan Correspondence Club—has such a department, and has had some good collectors' articles of which of course, only the collector with a knowledge of Esperanto could get the benefit.

There are several international collectors' clubs using only Esperanto as a means of communication. These clubs have regularly appearing official organs which contain the names and addresses of members wishing to correspond and exchange, as well as special articles of interest to the collector. Collectors can thus be found on all parts of the globe, representing all branches of collecting.

To the post-card and stamp collector Esperanto offers particular advantages, as these are the most widely extended branches of collecting, and Esperantists are represented more largely in these than in any other branches. In France is published *Tra la Filatelio,* a monthly magazine in the interests of stamp collectors. It is the official organ of some half dozen stamp and post-card societies and prints the lists of their members as they are admitted. Each month is published a list of new issues of postage stamps with illustrations of them, thus keeping collectors posted on the latest happenings in the stamp world. Along with this new issue chronicle are special articles about stamps and post-cards which are of great help in collecting. There are numerous Esperanto stamp societies and post-card societies, while many of the national organizations of this kind have special Esperanto departments and print Esperanto news in their official organs.

The Esperantist post-card collector, looking for persons with whom to exchange, can find in nearly every Esperanto magazine a list of esperantists with similar desires—post-card collectors in all parts of the world. He can get his views from anywhere. He can receive with them a complete and comprehen-

sible written description, no matter what the nationality and language of the sender.

If you are an esperantist and want a most advantageous way to use your Esperanto, then become a collector.

If you are a collector and want the world as a field of exchange, from every part of which you can get articles for your collection, then by all means know and use Esperanto.

C. E. NICKLES.

Esperanto for the Physician

FROM the beginning of the history of Esperanto it has been a noteworthy fact that a liberal proportion of the leaders in every land have been physicians. There must be something of special value in a movement which will attract that profession which has the least time at its disposal for inconsequential affairs. What is there in Esperanto which appeals to the doctor?

The first attraction may be as a linguistic novelty, but a little careful study and investigation will reveal its ease of complete mastery, and its possibilities as a means of unhampered communication by pen or tongue with men of the same profession in any desired portion of the world and regardless of the possession of a common national language. There is established a personal relation with other physicians and an exchange of intimate personal experience, differing widely from those related in more formal medical articles prepared for publication. The mathematical exactness of Esperanto enables the writer or speaker to express his ideas with as much precision as by a mathematical formula and the dangers of distortion by translation or by imperfect understanding of a half-known foreign language are obviated. Already there have been published many valuable articles in Esperanto only and it is now possible for the scientist in medicine to give to the members of his profession in original form the benefits of his research or experience which will read exactly the same to the Englishman, Russian, German, Frenchman, Greek, Italian or in short to the educated man of any nation in the world.

On the Continent there is a strong move to adopt Esperanto as the official language of medical congresses and conventions which have at all an international character and the attempts already made along this line have met with unqualified success.

In every land the doctor is a humanitarian and aside from its linguistic possibilities Esperanto appeals to him by reason of its ideal side and as a wonderful fraternizing element.

Whether for purely selfish reasons or whether as a means of broadening his field of usefulness and investigation Esperanto means much to the wide-awake physician and it is for this reason that men who can call no hour out of the twenty-four their own are enthusiastically giving such moments as can be snatched from a busy life to the evolution and spread of Esperanto.

C. H. FESSENDEN, M. D.

Esperanto por Blinduloj
Esperanto for the Blind

(VERKITA DE BLINDULINO—BY A BLIND ESPERANTIST)

EN la antaŭenmarŝado de la blinduloj, Esperanto signifas same kiel al la vidantoj. Kiel ilia spirita horizonto plilarĝiĝas, kiel iliaj interesoj pliprofundiĝas kaj plipraktikiĝas, kiel la mondo pli bone komprenas ke blindeco ne necese signifas nekompetentecon, neefektivecon aŭ intelektan malsuperecon, la blindularo pli bezonos peron de internacia interkomunikado.

Per internacia lingvo kaj internacia sistemo de punkto-preso multaj aferoj plisimpliĝus. Brajle (*Braille*) estas la oficiale elektita sistemo por Esperanta presado por blinduloj,—Kaj imagu al vi la praktikan profiton por homo kiu akiras pli rapide informon pri pensado, progresado kaj nuntempaĵoj ĝenerale, kaj siaj propraj aferoj speciale; ĉar tia informo pli frue povus trafi lin per Esperantaj revuoj kaj katalogoj, libraj kaj muzikaj, k. t. p. brajl-presitaj, anstataŭ la nunaj metodoj, tedaj kaj multekostaj, de eldonado en multaj lingvoj kaj sistemoj.

Esperanto, uzata tiamaniere, metos en la manojn de ĉiuj blinduloj la orajn ŝlosilojn al la trezoroj literaturaj de la tuta mondo, kaj ludos gravan rolon en la efektiviĝo de tiu brila revo de la blindularo antaŭenrigardanta, la revo pri internacia libraro interŝanĝebla, kun libroj presitaj unulingve, utilaj al ĉiuj.

Nia kara lingvo donos al la blinduloj parton en la kreskanta spirito de internaciismo, por kiu Esperantismo estas nur alia nomo, kaj ebligos inter ili tutmondan ligon aŭ fratecon, kiu per interkorespondado estos reciproke helpa,

IN the forward movement of the blind, Esperanto has the same significance as to those who see.

As their mental horizon broadens, as their interests become more profound and become more practical, as the world better comprehends that blindness does not necessarily indicate incompetency, ineffectiveness or intellectual inferiority, those who are blind have more need of a means of international intercommunication.

By means of an international language and an international system of point-printing, many matters would be simplified. *Braille* is the officially chosen system for Esperanto printing for the blind,—and picture to yourself the practical profit for a person who acquires more rapidly information about thought, progress and modern things generally, and his own affairs especially; for such information could reach him sooner through Esperanto periodicals and catalogues, of both books and music, etc., printed in Braille, instead of the present methods, tedious and expensive, of publication in many languages and systems.

Esperanto, used in such a way, will place in the hands of all blind people the golden keys to the literary treasures of the entire world, and will play an important rôle in the realization of that brilliant dream of the blind who are looking forward, the dream of an international library which is exchangeable, with books printed in one language, useful to all.

Our dear language will give to the blind a part in the growing spirit of internationalism, for which Esperanto is only another name, and will make possible among them a world league or fraternity, which through correspondence will be mutually helpful, and also an

kaj ankaŭ tempopasigilo interesega.

exceedingly interesting means of passing the time.

Blindaj studentoj akiras la kutimon de koncentriĝo kaj zorga atento al detaloj, kiu ebligas al ili en la studado de la lingvo precizecon pli grandan ol ordinare, kaj kaŭzas plej akran ŝaton de la punktoj de beleco delikataj, kaj ĉarmo de esprimo, kiuj en la lingvo troviĝas. Neniuj aliaj esperantistoj sentas por la genio de Zamenhof pli sinceran admiron, aŭ en la studado trovos pli puran intelektan ĝojon, ol ni blinduloj.

Blind students acquire the habit of concentration and careful attention to details, which makes possible for them in the study of the language a more than ordinary precision, and causes a keener appreciation of the delicate points of beauty, and the charm of expression, which are to be found in the language. No other esperantists feel for the genius of Zamenhof a more sincere admiration, or in the study will find a more pure intellectual delight, than we blind do.

La nombro da Esperantaj libroj punktpresitaj ankoraŭ estas kompare malgranda, sed jaron post jaro ili pli multiĝas kaj daŭros plimultiĝi,—tial pligrandigu la postulo!

The number of Esperanto books printed in "point" is still comparatively small, but year by year they increase, and will continue to increase,—therefore let the demand for them become greater!

La Grafino Natalie von Schenck ĉiumonate sendas al Washington por la Nacia Libraro por la Blinduloj, unu esperantan libron, brajle kopiitan, kaj sammaniere ŝi sendas esperantajn librojn al diversaj landoj por rondirado inter la blinduloj. La monata revuo, *Esperanta Ligilo,* estas bonega gazeto por blinduloj (eldonata en Parizo sub la direkteco de Prof. Th. Cart, fervora franca esperantisto kaj bonfaranta amiko kaj propagandisto inter la blinduloj). Tiu ĉi Brajla revuo, nun en la naŭa jaro, jam havas abonantojn tra la tuta mondo, de Vladivostoko ĝis Suda Afriko, en Eŭropo, Aŭstralio, Suda Ameriko kaj nia propra Usono. Jam estas Esperanto instruata en blindullernejoj kaj institutoj en diversaj Eŭropaj landoj. La tempo venu kiam ĝi estos instruata en tiaj lernejoj en nia lando, kiam ĉiu bonedukata blindulo scios kaj uzos la lingvon!

Countess Natalie von Schenck every month sends to Washington, for the National Library for the Blind, one Esperanto book, copied in Braille, and likewise she sends Esperanto books to various countries for circulation among the blind. The monthly periodical *Esperanta Ligilo* is an excellent magazine for blind people (published in Paris under the direction of Prof. Th. Cart, a fervent French esperantist and benevolent friend and propagandist among the blind). This Braille magazine, now in its ninth year, has subscribers through the entire world, from Vladivostock to South Africa, in Europe, Australia, South America, and our own United States. Already Esperanto is taught in schools for the blind and institutions in various European countries. May the time come when it will be taught in such schools in our own country, when every well educated blind person will know and use the language!

Esperantistoj, helpu ke almenaŭ unu blindulo inter vi fariĝu Esperantisto, kaj partoprenu en viaj klubaj kaj programaj aferoj, ĉar en lingvajoj, kiel en ĉio, via blinda frato postulas vian amikecon komprenantan, por ke li povu atingi la plej plenan mezuron da sukceso, plezuro kaj utileco!

Esperantists, help that at least one blind person among you may become an esperantist, and take part in your club and program affairs, for in language matters, as in everything, your blind brother requires your understanding friendship, in order that he may attain the fullest measure of success, pleasure and usefulness!

Blinduloj, lerninte, helpu unu la alian lerni la lingvon Esperanton, kaj la sistemon *Braille* (se oni ne jam posedas ĉi tion), ĉar ambaŭ estas tempobatoj en la progresado de la blinduloj.

You blind people, when you have learned, help each other to learn the language Esperanto and the system Braille (if this is not already known), for both are strokes of time in the progress of the blind!

Aŭskultu la vortojn de nia kara samideanino, kiu forte laboras por la plibonigo de la nevidantoj, Ŝia Moŝto, Reĝino Elizabeto de Rumanujo (Carmen Silva), koncerne la blindulfratecon kaj la utilecon de Esperanto: "Mi esperas ke la tutmonda lingvo estos la plej granda ligilo inter la blinduloj de la terglobo."

HARRIET L. STONE.

Listen to the words of our dear "fellow-thinker," who works hard for the improvement of those who can not see, Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth of Roumania (Carmen Sylva), concerning the fraternity of the blind and the usefulness of Esperanto: "I hope that the world-language will be the greatest bond among the blind people of the earth."

(*Translation into English made by the Editors of* AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO.)

Foreign News

FRANCE.—In a current number of *La Movado* there are advertised sixty-three Paris firms in dealing with which one can use Esperanto. The first commercial exposition of esperantists took place in this city during the first half of April, with exhibits by various esperantists of their special products, catalogues, etc.

The well known French literateur, Victor Margueritte, has expressed himself as definitely in favor of Esperanto, in an article from which we quote the following (translation): "It is with the greatest willingness in the world that I would support the law proposed in 1907, which requested the government to introduce the international language, Esperanto, into the programs of public instruction. I no longer smile in hearing mention made of Esperanto, a universal language."

Sixty-two regular free courses are being conducted in Paris, aside from the work of the "groups" in the various parts of the city. There is also a Bohemian class, in Esperanto, taught by a Bohemian, and an organization of non-French esperantists who reside in Paris or are temporarily located there.

Five new courses are announced in Nice, a new course in Tonnere with sixty-five members, and new courses also in Menton, Cannes, Anubes, and Nice. In Chalon-sur-Saone the colonel of the 56th Infantry has given permission to the soldiers to attend a weekly class in Esperanto. It will be remembered that soldiers in Vincennes are also studying Esperanto. There is in Lyons a normal course for teachers, also a course for railway men. In Havre the Esperanto course now under way was announced by the city authorities.

The yearly celebration of the Esperanto group in Beaune had an attendance of some eight hundred. An entertainment of similar nature in Creil was attended by about 1,000 persons, the mayor of the city having previously held a brief reception for the esperantists taking part in the program.

As previously announced, the French firm of Michelin has given a sum of $4,000 for use as prizes for young students of Esperanto. This will undoubtedly increase the interest among the youth, although from the reports from schools in such cities as Grenoble, Lille, etc., the examinations passed by the many school children who take Esperanto are very creditable already. (At the last examination in Lille, 397 out of 445 passed.) The favorable attitude of many city officials and chambers of commerce toward Esperanto, and the financial support already reported from various city governments during the year, will aid considerably the opportunities of young people for learning the language.

SPAIN.—The fact of royal permission for the instruction of Esperanto in the schools of this country has put the movement on a very satisfactory basis. The personal interest taken by King Alfonso XIII himself, who is not unacquainted with the language Esperanto, has been of much assistance, and is doubtless one reason for the favorable attitude of the Spanish press. The learning of Esperanto was recommended by a Labor Congress in Catalonia, and certain

other organizations have manifested a similarly progressive view.

Esperanto is taught in four schools in Seville (the course at the Normal school having 60 students), and arrangements are under way for teaching it at the university also. The city council has made an appropriation for the assistance of the local Esperanto group, on condition that they give lessons in the language to a number of policemen; and one of the councilmen is working to have enacted a decree giving higher pay to all policemen who have mastered Esperanto.

PORTUGAL.—A course has begun in Lisbon, in the Lycée, with government permission. No doubt there will be more activity henceforth in this country, where the number of esperantists has been proportionately less than in neighboring countries.

ITALY.—After lectures on Esperanto in Verona, a course was begun at the school Domenico Bonomi, with over a hundred students enrolled. The mayor, the prefect, the general of the division, and other authorities manifested much interest in the matter.

In Genoa new courses are also announced at two different institutions of learning. Esperanto is taught in five commercial schools here. The general interest which is gradually developing to a greater degree in Italy is doubtless due to the favorable attitude of King Victor Emmanuel III, who not long ago expressed a definite interest in the language, hopes for its dissemination, and promise of assistance for the International Esperanto Congress which is to be held in his country in 1913. The fact that he was given a lesson in the language, and that the Minister of Education sympathizes with the Esperanto movement, shows that their interest is not "merely academic."

The latest Esperanto match is of especial interest in Italy, for Dr. Stromboli, a prominent esperantist of Genoa, is shortly to be married to F-ino Maria Vandenkerckhove, of Antwerp. We suspect that this is one of the pleasant results of the International Esperanto Congress in Antwerp last summer. Our readers will recall that last month was reported the engagement of a California esperantist to an esperantist of Denmark, and will agree that international matches aided by Esperanto are becoming quite a normal event.

BELGIUM.—Ever since the International Esperanto Congress in this country last summer, the position of Esperanto becomes more and more gratifying In Antwerp the classes number their students by about a hundred each, and the police of Antwerp are pointed to with pride by esperantist police of other cities. In Spa the activity is equally gratifying, and the government support is noteworthy. In Ghent, and also in Charleroi, the official support and the general public attitude show excellent results also, and in Brussels there is a city course, in addition to private courses in the language.

HOLLAND.—The chief matter of interest in the Hague is still the appropriation of a sum of money for the teaching of Esperanto classes, which the government made some weeks ago. It is significant to have such action in a city of this size and importance.

The street car employés and officials are perhaps more generally interested in Esperanto than in any other one country. Beside the activity among them in The Hague, some thirty officers belong to the federation of esperantist street car men in Scheveningen.

Those Americans who happened to stroll past a school in Amsterdam, shortly after the Congress in Antwerp, and looked at the poster of studies, are still recalling their gratification at seeing the word "Esperanto" printed in large letters there.

DENMARK.—Esperanto has been introduced into the School of Commerce in Sundby, a course now being given there. The language is taught to children in Copenhagen and eight other cities.

SWEDEN.—Public lectures on Esperanto have been given last month in Ekejo, Bruzaholm, Vernamo and Norrahammar.

A course in Esperanto is being given in Stockholm, under the auspices of the society "Internationalis Concordia."

FINLAND.—The esperantists in Helsingfors and several other towns had the pleasure of entertaining a group of esperantists from St. Petersburg, as the

student group of the Psychological-Neurological institute arranged an excursion. At the meeting in Helsingfors six different nationalities were represented,—Russian, Finnish, Norwegian, Armenian, Kartvelian and Hebrew. Esperanto was here a necessity, as well as a pleasure.

The magazine *Finna Esperantisto* has reappeared, and will henceforth be on a good financial basis, the subscriptions being supplemented by a guarantee fund. It is published in Esperanto, Finnish and Swedish. (Subscription, 70c. per year.)

In Esenc-Finna, in Kotka, and in Kemi the courses and club work are prospering, as well as in Helsingfors, the chief centre of activity.

RUSSIA.—In Narva, where a new group was recently established with over sixty members, a successful first propaganda public meeting has been held, in the Esperanto, Russian and Esthonian languages. Between 750 and 800 persons were present.

In Odessa all the eighth-grade pupils in one of the local schools are studying Esperanto.

The esperantists of Rostov sur Dono had the pleasure of entertaining a Persian esperantist, S-ro Ter-Hovhanissianc, who passed through on his way to Tabriz.

In Ufa there are sixty students enrolled in a new course, and plans are under way to send propaganda material to all of the schools of Ufa (about 400), to arrange for continuous course in Esperanto, and also to have an exposition of Esperanto literature, etc.

The yearly report of the Moscow society contains among other interesting facts the statistical item of 100 meetings held, 2,000 visitors from the city, and 53 visitors from outside Moscow or from foreign countries entertained. The Esperanto Institute in the same city is conducting seven courses in the language.

A blind esperantist of Moscow has completed a journey to London alone, and for the first time; Esperantists in various cities along the way met him on his arrival, attended to baggage, tickets, etc., for him, and telegraphed ahead to esperantists in the next city, until he was finally received in London, without delay or mishap.

In the literary contest held this winter by the excellent magazine "La Ondo de Esperanto" (Moscow), American esperantists will note with pleasure that a prize of fifteen rubles was awarded to Mr. H. S. Hall, of Cleveland, O., councilor of THE ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA, for an Esperanto story. To win literary prizes at such distance would be impossible in any other than the international language.

In a list of new Esperanto publications, mentioned by the "Ondo de Esperanto," the closing sentence is the remark that copies of the new novel "Paŭlo Debenham" were known to have been sent to their editors, but were held up by the censorship. This would suggest that the censors must have been learning Esperanto, anyway, although it shows what restrictions hamper the work of the Russian esperantists. The governmental permission for the formal founding of an Esperanto society of St. Petersburg is the more significant, also the gratifying decision of the Academic Committee of the Ministry of Commerce and Labor, referred to last month, to *permit* the teaching of Esperanto, in view of the report made them by the commissioner sent out to study the practicability of Esperanto.

GERMANY.—In Hannover, where the teaching of Esperanto is authorized in all first-grade schools, ten classes were held during the past winter, with 170 pupils. The language is also taught in schools in Magdeburg, Dochlen, Munster-i-W., Deuben, Coswig (Saxony), Schoneberg bei Berlin, etc. In Anhalt it is a compulsory subject in the Friedrich-Technicum. In fact the matter of Esperanto in the public schools is making satisfactory progress throughout the empire. The number of unofficial and private courses is also constantly increasing. In Kiel a group is in process of formation among the young people of the secondary school. In Saltzburg a class has been begun and a group is in process of formation. New groups are announced in Dresden, Bochum, Ruhrort, Frankford, Hamburg, etc. In Franzenbad the number of students in a course was 123 at the time it was announced, and is steadily increasing.

The laborers' group in Breslau con-

ducts a course for young people every Sunday. New laborers' groups exist also in Bielefeld, Nurnberg, Furth, Zittau and Delmenhorst.

The local group in Danzig presented an Esperanto play before an audience of some three hundred. A hundred soldiers were given permission here to take an Esperanto course.

In Nuremberg some eighty policemen are taking a course in Esperanto.

The Lubeck society, of over 400 members, conducted four courses this winter, one being especially for railway men.

The group in Konigsberg has over 200 members, and that in Gorlitz has 242 members. As previously reported, all the various Berlin societies have formed one general federation, to meet together once a month, in addition to the local meetings.

The central committee of the German Unions of the Red Cross are asking for volunteers to send to the support of a similar Turkish society, and among the qualities desired in volunteers is "a knowledge of foreign languages, especially French, and of the auxiliary language Esperanto."

All esperantist dentists will please send name and address to Dr. Heinrich Blum, Prinzregentenstr. 120, Berlin-Wilmersdorf, who will undertake to do work for Esperanto in relation to the coming international dental congress.

BOHEMIA.—The Bohemian esperantists offered their assistance to the committee in charge of preparations for the *Sokol* assembly which will take place next month at Prague, with an enormous attendance from many different regions as well as from Bohemia itself. The committee availed itself of this, and issued a circular in Esperanto, and is expecting that many esperantists will be among these attending.

The city authorities of Prague and of the suburb Karlin have sent a sum of money to the Esperanto organization, for use in propaganda. Esperanto departments now appear regularly in several papers. Courses are also prospering in Kladno, and in the schools of Mikulovice and Pardubice, and clubs in Radvanice, Pisek and Liboc.

AUSTRIA.—A course in Esperanto has been commenced in Rozno (Moravia) in the agricultural school, by permission of the director.

In Poland there is general interest in the international language, as is to be expected in the region of an approaching international congress. Courses exist in Stanislawow, Wiŝnicz Nowy, Tarnow, Nowy Sancz, etc. In Cracow, the congress city, a large proportion of the population are busy acquiring the language; this includes postmen, policemen, hotel men and clerks, as well as the general public, seventeen courses being in progress. The officials of the Chamber of Commerce have a course of their own, and two members from the staff of each local newspaper have been assigned the task of becoming familiar with Esperanto in order to report news adequately for their papers during the congress-week. The local Society of Fine Arts is preparing an Esperanto catalogue, and will hold a special exhibition of the work of Polish artists for the foreign visitors. That the EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL ESPERANTO CONGRESS will be in fact the "Jubilee Congress" which is proposed can not be doubted, and it will evidently be a jubilee worthy of the 25th birthday of the International Language. Members are registering from as far away as Norway, Sweden, France, England, etc., as well as from less distant countries, and, by the way, Americans are reminded that early registration is insistently requested by the committee in charge. One of the Cracow newspapers, *Czas,* is publishing the names of the more distant members whose enrollment has already been made. The address is simply "VIII Esperantista Kongreso, Krakow, Galicia, Austria."

A member of the Hungarian Parliament who wished to learn the Kartvelian language recently succeeded in finding a teacher in the person of an esperantist who had recently come to Budapest. This teacher gave the desired lessons on condition that the member of parliament do some propaganda work for Esperanto,—and as a result there is a class in Esperanto being given for the parliament stenographers.

The group of Szeged is rejoicing over a gift of about $100 for propaganda work, made by an anonymous donor.

In Arad a propaganda meeting re-

sulted in the organization of courses. There are now three in existence, with 74 students, and a new one for commercial men is about to be started.

In Budapest Esperanto is taught in three public schools, by permission of the city magistrate. Two schools in Debrecen also have large classes taught in Esperanto.

In Vienna a course has been given for soldiers, notice having been posted for all soldiers who wished to take a course to notify the commandant so that arrangements might be made for lessons at the caserne.

The presentation of a play in Esperanto by the students of one of the courses was so successful an entertainment that many non-esperantists had their interest aroused in the subject.

SERVIA.—As previously mentioned, a group now exists in Ĉaĉak, as well as the group in Belgrade.

BULGARIA.—Two new courses have been begun in the school *Denklogu* in Sofia. At a recent meeting of the branch of the Bulgarian Esperanto Society, which has just been established in Sofia, the ex-minister of public instruction, Dr. Ivan Ŝiŝmanov, professor of history and literature in the university, gave an address on the need and possibility of international language, warmly emphasizing the value of Esperanto.

An esperantist orchestra has been organized in Tirnov, and courses are in progress in Rahovo and Normanli.

ROUMANIA.—In Bucharest two new public courses are given, one in the school Matei Basarab, the other in the girl's school No. 15. The course in the People's University will soon reopen, and a course is to be started for lawyers, also one for commercial men.

The editor of *Danubo,* now on a trip southward, has sent to the editor of AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO a postcard of greeting from Constantinople. Can the editors of any non-esperantist magazines give example of friendly greeting across such a distance, between editors who do not know each other's native languages, and whose acquaintance is by correspondence only?

CAUCASUS.—The editor and entire staff of an important Armenian journal in Tiflis, devoted to commerce and industry, a weekly article on Esperanto.

At a recent "literary and artistic salon," organized by two other Armenian journals, several poems in Esperanto were recited as part of the program.

At Achabad has been founded a Trans-Caspian Esperanto Society, its constitution having been formally approved by the governor.

In Tiflis General Andrejev arranged to present a report on Esperanto in the palace of the vice-regent of Caucasus, who personally attended the hearing. The local society has opened a course in Esperanto in the school for boys.

PALESTINE.—The authorities of Jerusalem, realizing the need of an auxiliary language in a city visited by such a cosmopolitan throng of visitors every year, have decided to use Esperanto in public notices and placards.

SIBERIA.—At a recent exposition of books for children in Tomsk, an Esperanto exhibit attracted much attention, and a number of books were sold. Governmental permission for founding an Esperanto group has just been received.

In Krasnojarsko a course in Esperanto has been opened. The greatest activity in Esperanto work seems to be in Vladisvostok, where Russians, Japanese and Chinese are among the membership of the local club, and the aviation society is also reported to have taken up Esperanto.

CHINA.—Since the death of Professor S. C. Soong, reported in our columns last month, no new activity is noted, although the clubs at Shanghai and Mukden are presumably continuing their work.

FIJI.—In the Levuka public school, whose headmaster in a fervent esperantist, every pupil is taught Esperanto.

AUSTRALIA.—Good results are appearing from the formation of the Australian Esperanto Association and the first Australian Esperanto Congress. The Sydney tourist bureau has published a series of illustrated postcards of New South Wales with the description in Esperanto; a new club is formed at Oakleigh; the Australian press is favorable to the movement; and a general interest

and appreciation of the practicability of the language is evident.

TASMANIA.—Esperanto is a new thing here, but during the last three months a club of fifteen members has been formed in Bellireve.

PERU.—Dr. F. Villareal, dean of the faculty of sciences at Lima, and a well known esperantist, has just been elected senator.

Senator Cesar del Rio has proposed in the senate a law making the study of the language obligatory in the commercial schools of Peru.

CHILI.—Three important newspapers in Santiago publish an Esperanto department, edited for them by local esperantist leaders.

Esperanto Penso is quoting literary articles quite frequently from the pages of AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO.

ARGENTINE.—A new group has been organized in Buenos Aires, called "Esperanta Grupo Casal Catala."

BRAZIL.—Esperanto is taught in the Model Schools in Rio de Janeiro. A paper in Bahia is publishing an Esperanto course, together with news of the movement. The "Association of Commercial Clerks" in Rio de Janeiro has a class of forty-six members who are most enthusiastically studying the language. A general increase of Esperanto activity is evident.

Four new groups have been established in Maranaho and Para. The strength of Esperanto in Brazil is very gratifying.

VENEZUELA.—An Esperanto society has been formed in Porlamar (Margarita Island).

CUBA.—A recent number of *El Correo* (Havana) prints the Esperanto version, with a translation into Spanish, of Dr. Zamenhof's speceh at the Races Congress.

Two clubs have been organized in Matanzas, under favorable auspices. Others have been organized in Limonar and Tuinicu, while the press is becoming more and more favorably disposed to Esperanto.

A recent issue of Cuba Esperantisto quotes from the February number of AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO the article "Ehoj el Kubo."

There are four Esperanto clubs on this island. Colon has a new group, and also a "Librejo" called the "Verda Stelo."

ENGLAND.—The *Traveller's Gazette,* a monthly published by Thos. Cook & Son, devotes a gratifying amount of space to news items from and concerning Esperanto, and inserts a circular of fares, etc., from various English points to the Eighth Esperanto Congress in Cracow. This well known tourist bureau early took up the matter of Esperanto, and makes good use of the language in various ways, also conducting a special Esperanto excursion to Switzerland for winter sports every winter (the last winter to St. Cergues).

The continued interest in Esperanto on the part of Sir Vezey Strong, ex-mayor of London, is received with much pleasure by English esperantists, who are also grateful for his very commendatory report of his experiences with esperantists on his trip through Austro-Hungary last winter, where he urged that Esperanto be adopted as an inter-tribal language.

Esperanto, it will be recalled, is recognized by the Board of Education as a grant-earning subject. It is also a subject for examination for the London Chamber of Commerce, National Union of Teachers, and other educational bodies. The English press is very favorable to Esperanto, and the general public is becoming more and more satisfactorily "esperantized."

NECROLOGY.

We announce with regret the death of Prince E. Andreas Kopassis, governor of Samos, whose assassination has just been reported. Esperanto has lost in him an ardent supporter, who did much to aid the Esperanto movement. It will be recalled that the principality of Samos instituted the compulsory teaching of Esperanto through a law signed by Prince Kopassis; and the effect of the decision is seen in the fact that during the school year of 1911, Esperanto was taught to nearly two thousand pupils, in thirty-one cities of Samos.

Your Duty

IF you have never yet given serious thought to Esperanto, it is your duty to yourself, and to the progressive civilization in which it is your fortune to live, to give this great movement, one of the most important of the present day, careful, thorough study. The busiest person can at least be a subscriber for the magazine and keep thereby in touch with the movement, speak a good word when the opportunity presents itself, and at the expense of very little time can give sufficient effort to the study of the language to be able to read and write it. There are few things offered today that are at the same time so worth while and so easy to acquire. Fill out the blank to be found elsewhere in the magazine, order a book and subscribe for AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO.

While the acquirement of a knowledge of Esperanto is not a matter of an hour or two, except perhaps for a linguist, one can master the language, use it with ease in reading, writing or even speaking, after but a fraction of the time required for even a smattering of any other language. Text-books are listed in the book department at prices varying, according to quality of the books, from twenty cents to one dollar and a quarter. Subscription to the magazine is one dollar a year. Special combinations and inducements are offered to new subscribers, for new subscribers will be new recruits in this great international army. Combination of the Kellerman "Complete Grammar of Esperanto" ($1.25), with year's subscription to AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO ($1.00), is $2.00; Baker's "American Esperanto Book" ($1.00), with magazine ($1.00), is given for $1.50; or as a special inducement for the sake of getting you into our work, we offer for the present to give you free with year's subscription at the regular rate ($1.00) a paper-covered copy of the "American Esperanto Book."

YOUR FURTHER DUTY, and the duty of every one who already calls himself an Esperantist, is to assist in passing on to others the news of what Esperanto is, and to help as far as you are able in the organized work of propaganda. Esperanto is here, a living and perfected language, and it is going ahead, but the rapidity of its progress rests not upon any one or a few individuals, but upon the concerted work of every one to whom has come a knowledge of the movement. Study Esperanto yourself, but also induce others to study. Organize a club for mutual help, since in this manner can the best good be obtained. And, as individuals or as a club, join the official organization of Esperantists in order that its officers, in speaking for the Esperantists of the country to governmental and educational authorities, may speak in the name of as great a number as possible. In obtaining recognition the individual Esperantist who has refrained from joining THE ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA can not be counted, however well he may know the language, however enthusiastic he may be and no matter how great has been his work, even for AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO. Esperantists in United States and Canada, if you have not yet been enrolled in the Association, or if your card does not signify that you are a member until September 30, 1912, send the fifty cents for membership today to the Secretary of The Esperanto Association of North America, Washington, D. C., or to one of the district secretaries. The sum is *less than one cent a week* for each, but the sum total will guarantee that the Association may continue the publication of its monthly propaganda material and may answer the hundreds of inquiries from people who are daily hearing of Esperanto and seek information.

Esperantista Kunveno

DUM LA MONTAMARA FESTO.

EN la marta numero de AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO ni havis la grandan plezuron informi la esperantistaron pri la alpreno de esperanta nomo por la ĉiujara urba festo de Tacoma. La lokaj samideanoj kompreneble ne volis preterlasi tian okazon por propagandi Esperanton kaj tial ni frue komencis labori por aranĝi kongreson por la Montamara semajno. Ni jam hodiaŭ povas garantii al la esperantistaro ke nia kongreso estos sen ia dubo la plej granda kaj grava kiu ĝis nun okazis en okcidenta Usono, kaj ni faros nian eblon por igi ĝin inda je la Montamara Festo.

La Komerca Klubo donos al ni senpage grandan ĉambron en sia nova konstruaĵo, kaj tie okazos niaj diversaj kunvenoj. Ankaŭ la Karnavala Komitato promesis helpon kaj zorgos pri nia korespondado, pagante ĉiujn elspezojn. Krom tio la Komitato plue donacos al ni 75 dolarojn (Sm. 150), kaj per ĉi tiu sumo ni konstruos belege dekoraciitan veturilon por la granda parado. Por ĉi tiu malavara donaco ni precipe ŝuldas dankon al samideano Sro. Mort Howe, unu el la plej influaj anoj de la Komerca Klubo; kaj ĝi voĉdonis al ni 75 dolarojn, kvankam al aliaj partoprenantoj ĝi donos nur 50.

Samideanoj, ne preterlasu ĉi tiun okazon por veni al nia Montamara Festo kaj al nia kongreso! Venu kaj renkontu multajn bonajn esperantistojn. Pasigu ĉe ni kelke da agrablaj tagoj, kaj vi certe neniam bedaŭros vian viziton. La kongreso okazos la 3an de Julio, kaj la granda parado en kiu ni montros nian dekoraciitan veturilon okazos la 4an. Oni intencas ankaŭ havi kunvenon de la anoj de la U. E. A. okaze de ĉi tiu esperantista kunveno. Por pluaj informoj skribu kiel eble plej baldaŭ al Lehman Wendell, 3217 No. 24th St., Tacoma, Wash.

LEHMAN WENDELL,
Konsilanto Ok. Apart. EANA.

MORE ABOUT THE MONTAMARA FESTO.

WE wish to remind the esperantists in North America of the request made in AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO last March, that every esperantist send a postcard of greeting and congratulation to the "Montamara Festo-Asocio, Tacoma, Washington," because of the fact that an Esperanto name has been given to the big yearly festival. Please send off this card at once. We are informed that cards of greeting are reaching the Festo committee, in response to our request, from every country in the world except our own continent! The committee intends to make a display of these cards, and it will not look very well for America, if American postcards are conspicuous by their absence! We are sure you are sufficiently pleased about the *Montamara Festo* to be quite willing to send to the Committee a card telling them so.

Montamara Festo is the new name of a big festival given once a year in the beautiful High School Stadium of the city of Tacoma. Out of a great number of proposed names, the Esperanto one was chosen because of its beauty, internationality and charming meaning.

The *Montamara Festo* will be attended by throngs of people, and is a delightful event. In the big parade one of the floats will be an Esperanto one, for which (as stated above), the Committee has appropriated $75.00, although $50 is the sum appropriated for the other floats planned.

It is planned to hold an Esperanto meeting during the festo, and all who can attend this will please notify Mr. Lehman Wendell at 3217 North 24th St., Tacoma, at once.

Official Communications

Sub ĉi tiu rubriko la redaktoroj volonte presigos komunikaĵojn de ĉiu esperantista societo, kiu havas inter nia legantaro sufiĉe da anoj aŭ kies speciala fako de laboro interesos niajn abonantojn.

The Esperanto Association of North America

Central Office: Washington, D. C.

ESPERANTO HERALD NO. 16.

Because of the many requests received for copies of the ESPERANTO HERALD No. 3, which contained "A Glimpse of Esperanto," that number has been reprinted, with a few additions and changes, as the April number of this periodical (No. 16). A very large edition has been printed this time, in view of the fact that the large edition printed of HERALD No. 3 was exhausted by the demand for it; but it is the earnest hope of the officers of the Association that esperantists throughout the country will purchase this cheap and effective propaganda leaflet in such quantities that a new edition will be needed in a comparatively short time. The largest number of this edition of the HERALD yet purchased by any one esperantist was an order for 1,000 copies, received the day after two orders for five hundred each had been received. Can not more *samideanoj* find it worth their while to use similar quantities?

PASSED PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

(*Atesto pri lernado*)

James G. Hayden, New Lexington, O.

PASSED ADVANCED EXAMINATION.

(*Atesto pri Kapableco*)

Benj. E. Jones, Cleveland, O.

Miss Harriet L. Stone, Washington, D. C.

It is with especial pleasure that the Association was able to grant the diploma to Miss Stone, for her good work in the test for the *Atesto pri Kapableco,* because of her succeeding under especial difficulties. Miss Stone, who is a blind esperantist, had to copy the entire list of questions first into Braille or point (the raised letters made by using a punch on strong paper), as they were read aloud to her. Then she worked out her answers, in the same laborious system, and lastly copied from the Braille sheets by means of her typewriter, so that the examiners could read her work. (A special article on Esperanto for the Blind, written by Miss Stone, appears elsewhere in this number of AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO.)

TREASURER'S REPORT.

APRIL.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand March 29	10.94
Membership dues	16.50
Examinations	6.25
Sustaining Membership fees	22.00
Special Membership fees	2.50
Sale of Heralds	15.12
Sale of watch fobs	1.75
Contributions	3.85
Contributions to Sec'y salary	6.00
	84.91

EXPENDITURES.

Postage	25.67
Examinations	3.75
Printing	20.00
Special contributions to Sec'y	6.00
Assistance, March and April	21.00
Office Rent	7.50
Balance on hand April 30	.99
	84.91

NECROLOGY.

We report with sorrow the death of Godfrey Palmer, aged nineteen, of 147 W. 115th St., New York (formerly of West New Brighton, N. Y.). He was an enthusiastic esperantist, a member of the Port Richmond Esperanto Group from its beginning, and had many correspondents in Usono and other countries.

National Esperanto Convention

THE annual meeting of THE ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA, and the Convention in connection therewith, which will meet in Boston, Mass., the ninth, tenth and eleventh of July next, under the auspices of the NEW ENGLAND ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION, promises to be the most interesting of any purely North American meeting which has been held.

While the committee is not yet ready to announce in detail the plans for the entertainment features, energetic subcommittees are at work on each of the various parts of the convention. Mr. Payson is chairman of the Programme and Ways and Means Committees, the Committee on Music is in charge of Mr. N. H. Hastings, Mr. R. A. Chandler is chairman of the Entertainment Committee, and Mr. George Winthrop Lee is planning some enjoyable excursions.

One excursion being planned by the committee will certainly be interesting to us as Americans, if not as Esperantists, for the committee proposes to take the members of the convention over the historic route made famous by the "Midnight Ride of Paul Revere." Trips to some of the many points of great historical interest and to noted beach resorts about Boston are also being arranged. There will also be a dinner, an "experience meeting," and other interesting features.

A goodly number of tickets for the Convention have already been purchased, so you will not be alone if you come; a large proportion of the oldest and most fluent American Esperantists will attend, so practice in hearing and talking Esperanto is assured; a large propaganda meeting, with an address on Esperanto by Dr. D. O. S. Lowell, will be held, so there will be enthusiasm and opportunity for good "missionary" work; and the possibility of a grand good time is well known to anyone who has attended a meeting in this city.

The committee requests that all who are planning to attend, and who are gifted with those talents which entertain, will not from modesty hide such talents, but will write the committee and offer, as all good Esperantists should do, to assist to the extent of their ability in the pleasure of the meeting.

The tickets for the Convention are one dollar each, and may be secured from Dr. C. H. Fessenden, 34 Pelham St., Newton Center, Mass., or from THE ESPERANTO OFFICE, Washington, D. C. *Please buy your ticket at once* so the attendance may be estimated.

Advokato

DE ELIN-PELIN.

LA distrikta juĝanaro kunsidis en plena konsisto. Oni traktis la proceson kontraŭ Mitre Mariin el vilaĝo Gorosek, kiun lia najbaro Petro Mariin juĝis pro mortigo de ĉevalo.

Estis netolerebla varmo. Ekstere de la strato, tra la fenestroj de la kunsida ĉambro, lace kaj malespere rigardis la blankaj muroj de la kontraŭaj konstruaĵoj, brilantaj de sunlumo. En la ĉambro estis sufoke, kaj publiko preskaŭ ne ĉeestis. Nur du-tri vilaĝanoj, kiuj estis atestantoj de la proceso, timeme kaj

senmove sidis sur siaj lokoj kaj aŭskultis kun malfermitaj buŝoj.

Parolis la defendanto,—malalta, dika advokato, kun granda ventro, senhara kapo kaj eluzitaj vestaĵoj. Li estis fiksinta okulojn al la prezidanto de la juĝejo, kaj de tempo al tempo eligadis manon el sia poŝo, kaj, montrante per fingro la juĝaton, li parolis kun nekredebla forto por surdigi, venki ĉiujn. Sed lia voĉo estis surda, raŭka, kvazaŭ ĝi elfluadis el fendita tubo. Li vokis, kriis, montradis la ĉielon, levante okulojn al la plafono, kaj ĉe fino de ĉiu frazo li majeste enbloviĝadis, kaj larĝe etendis siajn manojn. Tamen sur la apatiaj kaj senmovaj vizaĝoj de la juĝistoj kuŝis, kiel ĉiam, tiu nekonsterniĝebla juĝista pacienco kaj indiferenteco, kiu neniam donas esperon.

La prezidanto estis forlogita en malproksimajn pensojn; unu el la juĝistoj pentris ĉevaletojn; la alia, kiu havis muzikan talenton, estis skribinta antaŭ si grandan noton kaj atente ĝin pligrandigis per sia krajono.

La juĝato Mitre Mariin, malgranda, blonda vilaĝano, nudpieda kaj en ĉemizo, sidis sur sia loko kaj, komprenante nenion el la parolo de sia defendanto, rigardis grandan nigran muŝon, kiu sin rebatadis kun zumado en la vitrojn de fenestro, ne povante eliri eksteren. Iom poste, kiam la advokato eksilentis por reengluti sian salivon, Mitre sin turnis al la juĝeja servisto, kiu indiferente gratis siajn ungojn apud la pordo, kaj diris laŭte.

"Amiko, forpelu tiun malbenitaĵon, sufiĉe ĝi estas zumanta!"

La juĝistoj lin ekrigardis kun rideto kaj bedaŭro. La prezidanto surpremis la sonorileton:

"Mitre Mariin, vi devas kompreni, ke via stato de juĝato ne estas tro enviinda. La dececo postulas ke vi silentu!"

"Ha, ĝi elflugis," diris Mitre, montrante la fenestron.

La juĝistoj ree ekridetis. La advokato ekrigardis severe sian klienton kaj, elmontrinte ree dolĉan rideton, li daŭrigis:

Jes, Sinjoroj Juĝistoj! Tiuj cirkonstancoj devas eniri, por tiel diri, en kalkulon. Per aliaj vortoj oni devas klarigi la psikologion, la momenton. Ekzemple, —prezentu al vi nokton nigran kiel diablo, vilaĝan nokton! Se oni enpikus ion en vian okulon, vi ne vidus! Mia kliento kuŝas meze de sia korto, aŭ tie sur sia garbdraŝejo, kaj kun sia sankta rajto de urbano gardas siajn garbojn, la amason da greno, kiun li havigis al si per sanga ŝvito, gardas sian turmenton, ekzemple. Tie li kuŝas, laca de la tuttaga peno. Li estas forgesinta ĉion, kiel diras la poeto!" (La atestantoj sin ekinterrigardas en nekompreniĝo.) "Ĉion, edzinon, idojn, eĉ ankaŭ la ĉielon! La pena laborado estas lin endormiginta profunde. Sed, en la sama momento, kion li vidas, Sinjoroj Juĝistoj? Kion? Ne estas vortoj per kiuj diri! La homa lango estas muta. La vivo de mia kliento pendas je haro! Super lia kapo staras grandega monstro, malbela, terura, preta lin engluti! En sia timo tre nature mia kliento, Sinjoroj Juĝistoj, perdas, kiel oni vidas, konscion. Li ekvidas flamajn langojn eliĝantajn el la naztruoj de la monstro, li vidas ĝiajn sangajn okulojn, brilantajn de krueleco! En sia teruro mia kliento ektremas. Li ne scias kie li estas, li ne scias kio okazas al li. Tiam li prenas la pafilon kaj pafas, bu-u-u-m! La monstro falas, poste leviĝas, transsaltas la barilojn, forkuras sur la kamparon, trovas amason da pajlo, enkovras sin en ĝin pro doloro, kaj mortas! Ho, Sinjoroj Juĝistoj, mi demandas vin, en kio estas kulpa mia kliento, ke tiu monstro estis nenio alia, ekzemple, ol la ĉevalo de iu Petro Mariin? Ĉevalo? Ia senvalora kapego, kiu apenaŭ kostas kvindek frankojn. Jes! Kie estas en tiu ĉi okazo la krimo? Kie? Do, Sinjoroj Juĝistoj, juĝu kaj pensu! Havu kiel ekzemplon ankaŭ la du leĝojn: la dian, kiu parolas al ni ĉiun minuton, por ke ni defendu nian vivon kontraŭ la monstroj kaj ĝenerale ĉio; kaj la homan, kiu dividas la agojn krimajn de tiuj nekrimaj. Kaj ambaŭ tiuj leĝoj pravigas mian klienton!"

La advokato ekrigardis ĉirkaŭ si grave, forviŝis la ŝviton de sia frunto kaj sidiĝis, ekridetinte al sia kliento.

La juĝistoj komencis interparoli mallaŭte kaj daŭre. La prezidanto frapis la sonorileton kaj elvokis:

"La juĝato, Mitre Mariin."

"Mi!" respondis Mitre soldate, kaj stariĝis pace.

"Kion vi povas diri al ni pri tiu afero?"

"Kiu? Ĉu mi?"

"Certe vi. Kiu alia? Ĉu vin mi ne demandas?

"Ankaŭ mi diros, ke tio estas vera, tiel, kiel—"

"Tio estas, kio estas vera, tiel—?"

"Pri la ĉevalo," ekkriis pli laŭte Mitre. "Ĝi transsaltadis en mian korton. Mi multajn fojojn diris al Petro, 'Najbaro, enfermu vian ĉevalon, ĉar lupoj ĝin formanĝos!' Ĝi faras al mi malutilajojn, kion fari? Ĝi elĉifis mian ĝardenon. Ekvesperiĝas, kaj ĝi—hop,—transsaltas la plektobarilon. Ĝi min ruinigis! Pro nenio mi indignas, Sinjoro Juĝisto, escepte pro la kukurbo! Mi elŝiris mian koron, mi diras la veron al vi. Ĝi estis kukurbo, unu kukurbo,—jen, tia,—sed la kapego ĝin premfrakasis! Mi toleris, toleris, kaj diris, 'Atendu, mi komprenigos vin.' Mi ŝarĝis bone la pafilon, kaj atendis; noktomezo, jus mi intencis kuŝiĝi, kaj jen,—hop,— ĝi transsaltis! Sed, ĉu la diablo havas alian aferon?"

"Poste?" ekdemandis la prezidanto.

"Poste! Kion poste? Mi levis la pafilon, kaj, . . . samloke!"

"Poste?"

"Poste mi ĝin fortrenis, kun helpo de mia edzino, ĝis apud la vilaĝo. Tie ni ĝin enkovris en la pajlan amason, celinte ĝin kaŝi, sed ĝi—"

La advokato aŭskultis dum lia kliento kun pura koro klarigas la aferon, kaj li tremis de indigno. Li serĉis per siaj okuloj la ekrigardon de Mitre, por lin trapafi, sed Mitre ŝajne estis forgesinta sian defendanton, kaj rigardis nur la prezidanton.

"Kaj kiom, laŭ vi, kostis la ĉevalo?" lin demandis la prezidanto.

"Ĝi kostis ĉirkaŭ cent dudek frankojn. La ĉevalo estis bela," respondis Mitre.

La advokato ĵetfrapis kolere la librojn sur la seĝon kaj rapide eliris eksteren.

La juĝistoj alpaŝis al interkonsilado. La defendato eltrenis sian klienton Mitre en la koridoron kaj, tremante de kolero, ekkriis al li malespere:

"Besto! Se vi ne volis mensogi, kial vi dungis advokaton?"

Kaj post tio li kolere malsupren iris la ŝtuparon.

El la bulgara tradukis, kun permeso de la aŭtoro,

N. ĤRISTOSKOFF,
Bukaresto, Rumanujo.

Kavaliro

Animo mia vivis iam
Sub form' de juna kavalir'
(Jarcentojn multajn jam de tiam
Kalkulis temp' en sia ir').
Vasal' li estis de reĝino
Venkinta revon per belec',
Kaj ŝin ekamis paladino
Kun tuta flamo de junec'.
Belecon ŝian li admiris,
Sin nomis sia ideal';
Adoris ŝin, por ŝi nur spiris,
Kaj pro rigardo ŝia iris
Al plej terura sangbatal'.

Li amis, sed pri am' pasia,
Subul', silenti devis li:
Ĉu havis rajton li al sia
Reĝino diri "Amas mi . . .?"
Nun kavaliroj plu ne estas;
De tempo ĉion ŝanĝas ir'.
Kaj nur en mi ankoraŭ restas
Anim' de juna kavalir'.
Ĝi restos, scias mi, ĝis fino,
Kaj se nun sonas mia kant',
Por vi ĝi sonas, ho reĝino,
De neestanta reĝoland'.

GEORGO DEŜKIN.
Vilno, Rusujo.

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